

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,280.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JULY 30. 1787.

At St John's Lodge, First Close above St John's Street, Canongate.

MR FRASER'S CONCERT

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

WILL be performed on TUESDAY the 31st of July 1787.—The Vocal Parts by

SIG. URBANI, SIG. TERRECIANI, and MRS FRASER.

And I. Overture—Song, Mr Fraser—Quartetto—Song, Sig. Terregiani—Organ Piece.

And II. Solo Violoncello, Mr Schetkey—Song, Sig. Urbani—Solo Concerto, Sig. Stabilini—Song, Mr Fraser—Overture.

To begin at half past six o'clock in the evening.

Tickets, 3s. each, to be had at Messrs Corri and Sutherland's music shop, Messrs Montgomery and Steel, confectioners, Pool's Coffeehouse; and of Mr FRASER, at his house, opposite to the back of the Physicians Hall, Rose-street, New Town.

Mr Fraser returns his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, for the encouragement he has met with in the line of his profession, and hopes by his attention to merit the continuance of their favour.

ROBBERY of the MAIL.

General Post-Office, Edinburgh, 17th July 1787.

THAT last night about eleven o'clock, the Post Boy carrying the West Mail from Edinburgh, was attacked at a place called Maiden Mile, about four miles east from Linlithgow, by a young man who held a pistol to his breast, and ordered him to carry the Mail off the road into a field of wheat, where he cut it up, and carried off sundry parcels of letters therein contained, together with the horse on which the boy rode. The horse has since been found south of the place where the robbery was committed.

The person who thus attacked the boy was a thin-made man, a little pitted with the small pox, about five feet eight inches high, had on a brown long coat, a round hat, and spoke with an English accent.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS—Sterling is hereby offered to such as shall apprehend the person guilty of the above robbery, to be paid on his conviction.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, July 21. 1787.

WHEREAS there is now good ground to suspect, that a person of the following description ROBBED THE MAIL, as advertised on the 17th current, or was accessory thereto, viz.

A very thin man, remarkably round-shouldered, and stooped much, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a very thin and pale face, high cheek-bones, and Roman nose, blue eyes, arched eye-brows, a very small mouth, and thin lips, with short black hair. He wore a round hat, seemingly new, with two velvet bands round it, black cloth coat and vest, black stocking breeches, with an oval silver knobbed buckle in one knee, and is bright oval steel buckle in the other, blue and white thread stockings, his shoes clumsy, with white square

It is intreated, that the person answering this description may be secured, and immediate notice thereof given to this office. By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, July 28. 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a number of Letters and Papers which were contained in the Mail, which was robbed on the 16th instant, as formerly advertised, were this day found in one of Mr Roxhead of Inverleith's Parks, and brought to this office. Several of the letters were unopened, and are to be forwarded by this night's post, with directions to be delivered to the owners free of postage. Such of the papers as had no letters accompanying them, will be delivered without delay to those in town to whom they appear to belong. By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS Sec.

State of Household Furniture

AT CROMARTY HOUSE.

ON Monday the 27th August next, there is to be SOLD, The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Cromarty House, consisting of very valuable Mahogany Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bureaux, Chests of Drawers, with many other elegant and substantial pieces of furniture.—Beds and Bedding of all sorts, Bed and Table Linen, Carpets, Grates, Mirrors, and a great variety of kitchen furniture.

Credit will be given for twelve months, on finding undoubted security, or 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

The sale to begin at twelve o'clock forenoon, and to continue till the whole is sold off.

The furniture to be viewed four days preceding the sale.

N. B. There will be sold at same time, a parcel of substantial Farming Utensils, such as CARTS, PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

FOR LONDON,

The Edinburgh Smack,

WILLIAM CLARK Master.

Lying in better harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 31st July 1787.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and best of usage may be depended on.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master.

Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 10th August.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for Passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Livingston,

JAMES MACKIE Master.

Is now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 9th August.

The ship has good accommodation for Passengers.

The Master to be spoke at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Stevenson's house, Bernard's Street, Leith.

Between Edinburgh and Musselburgh, by the Duddingston Road.

A SILVER SNUFF BOX,

WITH the letters A. L. on the top, on Friday the 27th.

A premium of HALF-A-GUINEA will be given for it by the Printer hereof. Not to be repeated.

A Clerk and Overfeer of a Colliery, &c.

IN THE COUNTRY—WANTED.

HE must understand the regular conduct of work, both above and below ground, keep distinct books, be well recommended for industry and sobriety, and find security for what may be entrusted to his care.

Letters addressed to A. B. and sent to the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury, will be duly attended to.

ARCHERY.

BY Order of the President and Council of the Royal Company of ARCHERS, the SILVER ARROW belonging to the town of Musselburgh, is to be shot for upon the Links of Musselburgh, on Saturday the 4th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon.

Dinner on the table at half-past three.

REFORM OF THE

Internal Government of the Royal Borough.

THE Committee of the General Convention of REFORM hereby give notice,

That the stated Annual Meeting of the General Convention is to be held this year on Wednesday the 13th day of August 1787; and it is requested and expected, that all the concurring Boroughs will send Delegates to Edinburgh on that occasion, as many important objects relative to the interest of Reform are to be taken under consideration.

DALKEITH DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads in the District of Dalkeith, within the house of Mrs Johnston vintner in Dalkeith, upon Saturday the 4th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, when it is requested the Trustees will attend.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnery of WILLIAM SCOTT and SON, Brewers in Leith, being DISSOLVED by the death of William Scott, senior, the business is carried on as formerly by the surviving partner William Scott.

Any persons having claims on the company, will please address them to said William Scott at the brewery, to whom the debts due to the company are to be paid.

Leith, 30th July 1787.

House in St James's Square,

TO be SOLD or LET, and to be entered to immediately.

THE HOUSE in St James's Square, lately possessed by Miss Baine, and formerly by Mrs Billingsley.

In the ground floor is a kitchen, which is arched with second floor consists of a handsome dining room, 25 feet by 16½, and 13 feet high, with a bow window to the south, and a parlour 20 feet by 17. In the third floor is a drawing room, and large bed room, with a light closet. In the fourth floor are two large bed rooms, and a smaller one, a light closet, and a water closet. Above is an excellent attic floor, one of the rooms 16 feet square; and further accommodation may be had by fitting up garrets above the attic floor. Besides the stair leading to the drawing room, there is a back stair which communicates to the whole house.

There is a small piece of ground behind the house. The whole is built and finished in the most substantial manner, and commands an extensive prospect. It is free from smoke, and being without the city, is exempted from city taxes, and holds free of Mr Tuckwell.

The house, since Whit Sunday last, has been put in complete order, being papered and painted.

A coach house, and stable for three horses, may be had if wanted.

N. B. If this house is not sold soon, it will be let to William Scott.

It may be seen at any time, and for particulars, enquire of Mr John Campbell, writer to the signet.

Houses to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 15th day of August 1787, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to James Graham, late writer in Edinburgh, viz.

LOT I. That LODGING, being the sixth storey of the Tenement, called *Gavin's Land*, opposite to the head of Forester's Wynd, on both sides of the Scale Stairs, consisting of eight rooms and a kitchen, together with a little cellar thereto belonging, lying on the east side of Bailie Brown's Close, being the fifth cellar northwards down the Close.

LOT II. The high LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE of that Tenement of Land, lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, within the Nether-bow thereof, presently possessed by David Farquharson Glover.

These articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Moir, writer to the signet.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Trustee upon the estate of JOHN LIEUTH-WART, innkeeper in Newton-Stewart, having now turned his property into money, request the whole Creditors to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with Mr William M-Millan, writer in Newton-Stewart, betwixt the first day of October next, and to call upon him for payment of their dividends, on the 16th of the same month; with certification to those who fail to produce, that they will not be entitled to any share of the debtor's estate now recovered.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM TURNER Sea.

Smith in Greenock.

THAT at a General Meeting of the said creditors held on the 11th instant, for the purpose of electing a trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Turner their debtor, Hugh Crawford sen, writer in Greenock was chosen into that office; and having since obtained a confirmation of his appointment from the Court of Session, he does now, in terms of the statute under which the sequestration was awarded, require the whole creditors to lodge with him their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debts, with their oaths of verity thereon, as directed by the act, betwixt and the 15th day of February next, when the nine calendar months from the date of the sequestration expire; certifying those who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the sequestrated estate.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

C. F. D.

THE Forty-fourth Grand Festival of

the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the CAPE is appointed to be held at their Hall in the Old Post Office Close, on Saturday next the 4th of August, at two o'clock afternoon.

Dinner on the table at three o'clock.

FILIGREE WORK.

E. ROBERTSON, Filigree Worker, St Andrew's Street, begs to inform the Ladies, the continues to teach FILIGREE. Any fills Filigree Paper.

Ladies who purchase paper, furnished with patterns, to work by rates.

Tea Ware-house, Leith.

WILLIAM THOMSON begs leave to acquaint the Ladies, That the Teas of last Sale are arrived, some of which are very fine, and all of them new Teas.

N. B. Ladies who have their Teas from this Ware-house supplied with fine Cassia Cinnamon, much under the market-price.

EDINBURGH

ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

The Anniversary Sermon for the Benefit of the Orphan Hospital is to be preached by the Rev. Mr William Moodie in St Andrew's Church, New Town, on Tuesday the 31st current, at 11 o'clock forenoon, after which the Orphans will sing a hymn of gratitude to their bountiful benefactors.

Though the stated funds will not maintain more than 120 Orphans, the Corporation trusting to the generosity of the public, have increased the number to 140. The Managers acknowledge the many favours they are constantly receiving from the liberal and benign, by donations and legacies; to sustain about that number.

As the two projected wings, with other additions to complete the plan of that hospital, will be soon ready, and as one guinea maintains a child to weeks, 5 l. a whole year, and 100 l. adds an indigent orphan to that happy family, it may be hoped that the number will every year increase, till the funds will enable the Managers to take in 100 boys and 100 girls.—It is therefore expected, that those who cannot attend the Anniversary Sermon, will be pleased to send their mite to the support of 140 pleasant industrious orphans, who have since August last, after school hours, (when they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, music, and the principles of religion) performed with their own little hands the following work:

The Circle have spun, when they have made 100 shirts, &c. for the whole family. They have made all their gowns, petticoats, and other apparel. They make all the beds, clean the wards and whole-house, assist in washing and dressing the linens, and serve by turn in the kitchen. The youngest girls are employed in making lace, which is sold at the hospital.

The boys have spun as much yarn as makes 467 yards woollen stuff to clothe the whole family. As tailors, they have made and mended all their own clothes. As shoemakers, have made and mended all the hospital shoes; and as bookbinders, bound all their own books. The boys and girls have knit 300 pairs of stockings, and when they are not at play without doors, to keep their young minds cheerful, they are encouraged to sing and dance in the hospital to their own music.

As an evidence of the proper economy, and healthy accommodation now made by enlarging the hospital, from January 1784 to January 1787, (during which time the house contained from 130 to 140 children) not one death was in the hospital, which will soon be as conspicuous an ornament to the place, as a public blessing to the community, to which nothing can be of greater advantage, than seminaries of education for indigent youth, who, by idleness and vice, become the bane of great cities.

Where then can a small donation or legacy be more properly applied, to indulge the pleasant feelings of humanity, or promote the great ends of religion and civil society?

LORD GEORGE GORDON.

The following are the original orders which the Burgomasters of Amsterdam delivered to the Sheriff, to communicate to Lord GEORGE GORDON, at his lodging of MOSES ORDEN BERG, (Moses on the mountain) written in French and Dutch, on the 11th of this month:—

"MONSIEUR GORDON,

"Je vous ordonne, de la Par de Messieurs le Bourgemaître de cette ville, pour y sortir dans les tans de deux fois vaine quatre Eurs, et de la jurisdiction d'ici.

Amsterdam, le 11 Juillet 1787. Hoffier."

N. B. Our readers will readily observe the misspelling and ungrammatical construction of the above; but it is the exact copy of the original, which is in our hands, as well as the Dutch, which contains a contradiction about the time specified for his Lordship's departure.

"MYNHEER GORDON,

"By order van de Ede. Groot Achtb. Heeren Burgemeesteren deser Stad, ordenen ik u Ed. omberginde tyt van 24 uren deser Stad & jurisdictione afspenteren.

Amsterdam, July 11. 1787.

My LORD GORDON,

"By order of the High Esteemed Lords the Burgomasters of this city and jurisdiction, I am directed to acquaint your Lordship, that you are to absent yourself from this city within the space of twenty-four hours.

Signed, "TEILLIER, Sheriff's Officer."

Amsterdam, July 11. 1787.

LORD GEORGE GORDON, on receiving the above, advised with his friends in Amsterdam, who counselled him to set off next day to the HAGUE, where he communicated this despotic proceeding of the French Dutch patriots, to Sir JAMES HARRIS, the English Ambassador. Sir James very kindly offered his Lordship a free passport to England, and advised his leaving the Hague, as the States of Holland were as prevalent there as in Amsterdam.

Lord George left the Hague on Friday morning, and arrived at Helvoet Sluys in the afternoon, where he intended, finding the place unoccupied, to have remained some time, to receive any letters addressed to him in Holland, and also to be informed of the accusation on which the Burgomasters of Amsterdam had formed their process against him. The PRINCE of ORANGE's interest and friends being uppermost in Helvoet, the Swiss officers and regiment who command the garrison, and the Commissioners for conducting the Prince's affairs, showed every attention in their power from the time of his Lordship's arrival in that fortress; and the inhabitants of the adjacent country, including the Brielle, are in general well affected to the old constitution, and the Protestant interest, and England, in opposition to the French faction, or the patriots, whom they dread more than the old Spanish tyranny.

One of the Prince's Commissioners, Mr HENRI CLINGE, accompanied Lord George Gordon, in the Commissioner's coach, from Helvoet to the Brielle on Monday the 16th, and introduced him to the two reigning Burgomasters (Mynheer Vandans and Mynheer Roo) who both, separately, at their own houses, assured his Lordship of their protection and assistance, and that the city of Amsterdam alone had no authority over them, the Brielle being likewise an independent jurisdiction under the States of Holland.

On Wednesday, however, the States of Holland themselves assembled at the Hague, and sent their first officer expressly to Helvoet Sluys to Lord George Gordon, to command him, and see him leave Holland directly, or be taken into custody, and carried by sea to the MOER DYCK, and the Stadtholder of the Island of Voorn accompanied this officer, and was also to assist the execution of the orders.

Lord George, upon this opportunity of joining the Antislavery party, and the friends of the old constitution in Zealand and Guelderland, and of uniting the friends of liberty far Breda, Maastricht, and Bergen op Zoom, in the common cause of the House of Orange, and the peaceable citizens of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, against their oppressors and persecutors, who have usurped such unlawful domination; but the promise he made to his own family before he left England, that he would not interfere in the disputes in Holland, or involve England, or the British subjects or friends resident in the United States, in a war or civil commotions (so far as depended on him) induced him to come to England himself, whatever risk he might run, to take the advice of his family, and his Majesty's ministers, on so delicate a subject, as he could not hearken to the wishes of his friends in Holland, to embark in their cause without, as he thinks, an immediate and extensive war in Europe.

In these circumstances, Lord George Gordon has considered his duty to his family, the Government, and the Public, as of more importance than the personal difficulties that may attend his appearance at this time in England.

Various motives were assigned for the conduct of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam in ordering Lord George Gordon to quit that city, though no charge or accusation of any kind was exhibited against him. The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Verac, came twice to Amsterdam during Lord George's stay there; and on his second application, as it was supposed and reported, prevailed on the senate to comply with the demand of the Court of France.

The curiosity of the merchants to see a person so much traduced by the French writers, made such crowding upon the Change, and in the coffeehouses whenever he appeared, that a sort of jealousy was raised in the different parties; and though he was reserved on political subjects, the number of Scots, Philadelphia, Sunderland, and Liverpool captains, and some officers of the Emperor's army in Bohemia, who called on him at his Lordship's, might possibly induce a belief, or rather a fear, that if he was forced to take a part in the disputes of Europe, it would be in opposition to the French interest and faction, who assume the plausible names of patriots, to overturn the old constitution, the Protestant interest, and the illustrious House of Orange.

London, July 25. 1787. G. G.

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London, July 25. 1787. G. G.

PRICE of STOCKS, JULY 25.

Bank Stock, 149½.

New 4 per cent. 177½, 93½.

5 per cent. Ann. 178½, 110½.

3 per cent. Ann. 178½, 73½.

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5 per cent. 1726, —.

Long Ann. 21 15:10ths a ½.

30 Years Ann. 177½, 13½ a 9.

India Stock, —.

1 per cent. India Ann. —.

South Sea Stock, —.

Old S. S. Ann. —.

New ditto, —.

1 per cent. 177½, —.

N. W. Navy and Vict. Bills, —.

Exch. Bills, —.

Lottery Tickets, 23 l 17 s.

6 d a 39 s.

Prices, —.

Consols, —.

WIND AT DE L, July 26. W. S. W.

LLOYD'S LIST, — July 27.
THE Unity, Quile, from Granada, is arrived at Newfoundland, after having received considerable damage, and putting into New-York to repair.
Captain Carr, of the Vera, from Jamaica, on the 1st instant, lat. 41. 36. N. long. 47. W. spoke the Andrew, Jap- pie, from London to Halifax, out thirty days, all well. On the 15th ult. lat. 17. 23. N. long. 57. 18. W. spoke a brig from Whitehaven for Virginia, out five weeks, all well.
Captain Bowie, of the Alliance, arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, spoke on the 15th of June, the Hankey, Sandus, from Grenada for London, in lat. 34. 21. N. long. 50. W. all well.
Captain Brown, of the Thomas, from Antigua, spoke the Escape, Hill, from Port to Newfoundland, in lat. 47. 25. N. long. 10. W. out twenty days, all well.
Captain Smith, of the Tatar, spoke the Arno, Burfal, from Smyrna for London, the 20th of June, of Cape de Gatt, all well; and, on the 5th instant, spoke the Cadiz Dispatch, Harris, of Cape St Vincent.
Captain Hestley, of the Africa, from Dominica, on the 29th ult. lat. 26. 55. N. long. 61. 30. W. spoke the Charles and Margaret, Mackibbin, from Barbadoes to Belfast, out ten days, all well; and, on the 14th instant, in lat. 45. 40. N. long. 15. 30. W. spoke the David, Macgregor, from St Martin to Newfoundland, out five weeks, all well.
Captain Nicholson, of the Felicity, arrived at Liverpool from Antigua, spoke, on the 26th June, the Active, of London, from Falmouth to Quebec, in lat. 46. long. 27. out fourteen days, all well.
M. A. I. S.
Arrived—Ireland, 2.—France, 2.
Dne.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE JAMAICA ROYAL GAZETTE.
Kingston, May 26. Yesterday arrived the ship Julius Cesar, Captain Barton, from London and Lisbon. William Beckford, Esq; who was a pas- senger in the above-mentioned vessel, was, in conse- quence of a severe indisposition, under the necessity of being left at Lisbon.
The ship Fellowship Hall, Captain Crawford, in 46 days from Glasgow, arrived at Oracabessa on Monday last, the 21st inst.
The ship Lady Juliana, which failed for Europe on Thursday morning, had the misfortune to touch on Three Fathom Bank, and parting all her an- chors, was under the necessity of returning to Port Royal, which she did the same day.
Kingston, June 2. Saturday last his Majesty's ship Pegasus, of 28 guns, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, arrived at Port Royal, from Grenada. His Royal Highness, on his coming in, after saluting the broad pendant, went on board the Commodore's ship, from whence he proceeded to Greenwich, and went up in a private manner to Commodore Gardner's pen, where he dined and spent the evening.
His Royal Highness, we understand, does not come higher at present on a visit of ceremony, but on some pressing business, which would not admit of delay; when that is over, it is said, he will again immediately proceed to sea. Under these circum- stances he has declined, during his stay, those marks of distinction so justly due to his illustrious charac- ter and descent.
Wednesday arrived in the harbour of Kingston, his Majesty's packet boat Queen Charlotte, Mr John Fargie, master, with the April mail from Great Britain, in 49 days from Falmouth. On her pas- sage she spoke the Triton, from Bristol, bound to Portsmouth; Ratler Hoop, Wallis, from the Wind- ward Islands; and Calypso sloop, Mitchell, from Plymouth, are arrived at Jamaica; as are the George Wallis, and Diana, Gouin, from London; the Flora, Bonfal, from Liverpool; the Britannia, Coulf- son, and the St James, Thatcher, from Bristol; the Grove, Barnes, and Hope, Clarkson, from Lanca- ster; the Minerva, Shannan, from Glasgow; and the Two Friends, Walker, the Albion, Birkett, and Ranger, Waddington, from Cork.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.
Pulo Penang—or—Prince of Wales's Island—the detachment of artillery stationed there has been augmented with twelve Europeans—and two com- plete companies of Sepoys formed from the artillery Lascars—The supernumeraries of marine corps, un- der the command of Mr Gray, are allotted to the service of artillery—and a proper number of arti- cers is to be forthwith sent to the island.
A proper supply of military stores, cloathing, &c. have been forwarded on the Ravenworth, and there is every prospect that the new-acquired island will prove a most valuable acquisition to the East India Company.
Lieutenant John Glais is appointed to command the whole detachment serving on the Prince of Wales's Island, with the rank of Captain by brevet.—The rank to be conferred to the island.
Madras, Nov. 29. 1786. Several reports have been propagated respecting the ship William, Capt. Bailie, from this place, bound to Bengal.—The following are the particulars as near as we can re- collect them.—She was spoken with in the Bay, a- bout fifteen leagues east of Pigou, by a Frenchman, and the crew reported, that some days before, she had met with a gale of wind, which caused her bal- last to shift, and that laid her down on one side.—A confusion ensued, during which, it is said, the Captain, his officers, and passengers took to their boat, since which they have not been heard of; but it is supposed that the Lascars have killed the Eu- ropeans, and given out this story to prevent discov- ery. The Frenchman went on board, and secured the Captain's papers, which were sent to Mr Ruf- sel at Ganjam.—The vessel had righted when the Frenchman spoke her.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, July 27.
Brussels, July 19. The States of Hainault have engaged in the common cause with Brabant, of which they have given proof in the emblems of the public rejoicings occasioned by the declaration of the Governor General having adopted the Lion of Brabant in the arms of their province. The Pensionary of the States of Hainault, at the opening of their Assembly, published from the balcony of the town- house the alliance between the above province and that of Brabant and Austrian Gueldres; full powers

to act in consequence thereof have been given by the States assembled there. The States of Flanders are not less attentive or zealous than the rest for the preservation of their ancient privileges. Since the 6th of June last, the States of Flanders presented the Emperor with a very particular declaration of their sentiments, and their determination to exercise every effort to recover their rights and privileges. This piece, which is written with extraordinary strength, contains eighteen pages folio, printed in small character, and concludes with an exact enu- meration of the different sums, article by article, which his Imperial Majesty has obtained of the province, from November 1755, to October 1786, amounting in subsidies, presents, &c. to 7,458,484 florins, without counting a guarantee, granted by the States for the sum of two millions of florins, raised for the late Empress by way of lottery.

The members of the Noblesse of the province have testified their gratitude to the States of Flanders for the above declaration; their address, not less spirited or energetic than that which they com- pliment, is conceived in the following terms:

"My Lords,
"If a great man, struggling with misfortune, be an object worthy the attention of a God, what shall we say of a brave and high spirited nation, which, with the arms only of justice and reason, triumphs over the efforts of arbitrary power? This august spectacle has been reserved for us; we enjoy it at this day; and it is to your virtue, my Lords, we owe it. We are happy to live, since with you we live. Already our country, as if springing from a new birth, dares to lift her radiant front; and the names of those heroes, who cemented with their blood the public liberty, call looks of approbation on us, and seem to say, 'We are not dead entirely:'. Yes, my Lords, it is yet our country, and we may still pronounce that tender appellation: Slaves but a short time since, your glorious ardour has burst our chains, and restored to us all the rights of men and citizens. Happily we do not trace over the deplorable picture of a constitution torn from its ancient foundations, or our laws annihilated and trodden under foot; we do not speak to you of that execrable Magistracy, which restrained apparently to affairs of administration only, had no limits but the supreme authority, a power the more dreadful, as exacting obedience, though commanding to a crime; neither do we bring to your recollection the deceptions evasions or tur- tured subterfuges, by which it has been attempted to conceal from the eyes of a dazzled people the dreadful consequences of this horrible institution. No, my Lords, nothing has escaped your penetra- tion; your manly eloquence, worthy of Rome dur- ing her freedom, has left us nothing to say; you have demonstrated what terrible arms the secret in- structions alone would place in the hands of the in- tendants; you have observed, how appeals, letters of silence, with many other resources of the same species, would have rendered illusory all recourse to the tribunals; nor has it elapsed you, that, placed at an immense distance from the throne, the voice of the oppressed poor could not reach it without a kind of prodigy. Yes, my Lords, one step farther, and we should have seen those direful times of the expiring empire revived, when the infamous occupa- tion of an informer was the only road to high trea- son extended to the desolated widow or inconsolable mother, whose tears bathed the ashes of an immolated husband or son; we might have seen those pursued as sacrilegious, who doubted of the virtue of Narcissus or Sejanus.

"Already has the illegal suppression of many re- ligious houses evinced what may be expected from a power without a check. Those bodies were re- ceived into the State, guaranteed by the inaugura- tion compact, and their property; nevertheless, they have been despoiled and annihilated, scarcely a vestige remains. If happily their substance, the pa- trimony of the poor, had been confined to you, your intelligent beneficence would have caused those con- solatory asylums, which the Monks held open to the miserable, to be forgotten; but delivered into strange hands, and diverted to new purposes, they no longer render the weight of life supportable by the indigent, and thousands of the poor are forced on the administrations, whose exhausted funds are insufficient to their most urgent necessities. But, what do you say, my Lords? The possessions even of an order of citizens who have shed a sea of blood to defend and support them; and that most important prerogative of our fields, feignoral jurisdiction—a ju- risdiction, the patrimony of our fathers, and the re- ward of their glorious achievements, guaranteed so often by the Sovereign himself, either by acts of investiture, or the inaugural compact,—are no longer respected. If any thing is to be held sacred, it is the property of the citizen; the first who surround- ed the field with a hedge, and reserved for himself alone the fruits, was the real founder of society. The conservation of these fruits was the base of the so- cial contract; no property, no people, no Sovereign. But where does our enthusiasm for the public good hurry us? or what is there, in fine, my Lords, to be said by us, which you have not anticipated with a much superior energy of expression? Nothing re- mains for us, unless to follow, as docile imitators, your glorious steps; and to agree, in the name of the illustrious order which we represent, to what- ever may be decided by the unanimous suffrage, as necessary to be pursued to save the country.

(Signed)
COUNT LIGHTERFELD.
MARQUIS OF RHODES.
COUNT HANE OF LEEUWERGEN.
COUNT VILAIN XIV."

TRANSLATION of the EDICT published by the EMPEROR at Vienna, July 3. 1787.
To the Right Reverend and Reverend Fathers in God, Noble, Dear, and Well-beloved the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, and Nobles of our towns in our country and duchy of Brabant, &c. or to their Deputies.
GENTLEMEN;
The Emperor has sent me the inclosed letter, in

answer to your representation of the 22d of June last, and which you addressed particularly to him; and, in conformity to his express order, I have the honour to send it to you by the same courier who delivered me the letter you honoured me with.
I am very sensible of the personal regard you have been pleased to shew me—believe me, Gentlemen, that it has been my study to deserve it; and be per- suaded at the same time of the sentiments I hold of the most perfect, lasting, and sincere friendship, which I have always had, and ever shall have towards you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your old and good friend,
Vienna and ferrant,
July 3. 1787. (Signed) KAUNITZ.
We the EMPEROR and KING.

Most Reverend and Reverend Fathers in God, Noble, Dear, and Well-beloved,
My Chancellor of State has presented me your remonstrances, dated the 22d of June last, and I wish, in answer to its contents, to acquaint you, by these presents, that it never was my intention to o- verturn the constitution of my provinces in Flanders; and that all the instructions with which I have charged my Government General have invariably tend- ed, and without even the shadow of any personal in- terest, to the advantage of my faithful subjects in the Low Countries; at the same time that I would not deprive the body of the nation of any of their ancient rights, privileges, and liberties enjoyed by them. Every step I have taken ought to convince you of the truth of this assertion, if you yet remain willing to render them the justice which is their due.

I occupied myself on some reforms in the admi- nistration of justice, only at the instance of nume- rous and repeated requests that were made me, praying to obtain a shorter and less difficult mode of proceedings in law; and the superintendants ap- pointed in consequence had no other aim, than to see that the laws were put in force, and that those who were amenable to them should pay them proper regard.

In regard to many ancient privileges, I only wish to reform, at the desire of those concerned, the abuses that were become hurtful, and which had crept in by the lapse of time, contrary to the intent of their original purposes.

Far then from foreseeing any opposition, and espe- cially one so criminal and bold, I expected that the States of my provinces in Flanders would have en- tered on the new regulations with as much alacrity as gratitude; and I still am willing, as a kind of guardian, and as a man who knows how to commi- serate the ill-advised, and who wishes to forgive, to attribute what has yet been done, and what you have dared to do, to a misinterpretation of my intentions, made and spread abroad by persons more attached to their private interest than to the general good, and who have no estate to lose.

Be it as it may, it is my pleasure that the execu- tion of the new ordinances in question should re- main for the present suspended; and when their Royal Highnesses, my Lieutenants and Governors General, agreeable to the intentions which I have lately communicated to them, shall be assembled at Vienna with the deputies of the different States, to treat in person on their grievances, and to de- termine my intentions, which they will always be calculated on the principles of the strictest justice, and tending solely to the benefit of my subjects, we will then agree on some regulations to be made for the general good, according to the established laws of the land.

But if, contrary to every intent, this last token of my goodness towards you should be disregarded, inasmuch as you shall refuse to come and lay before me your complaints, your fears, your doubts, and to listen to me with confidence, and that you continue your shameful excesses and unpardonable proceed- ings, then you will draw on yourselves all the un- happy consequences which must result from them, and which I pray God may never come to pass.

To the Right Rev. and Rev. Fathers in God, Noble, Dear, and Well be- loved. May God preserve you in his gracious favour.

(Counter-signed) (Signed) JOSEPH.
A. G. DE LEDERER.

L O N D O N, — July 27.
Wednesday at a quarter past twelve his Majesty came to St James's from Kew; the Levee com- menced before one; it being Collar Day, the Knights Companions of the different Orders wore their respective collars. The Levee was attended by the Duke of Gordon, Marquises Carmarthen, Lothian and Buckingham; Lords Amherst, Mor- ington and Barrington; the Dutch, Spanish, Im- perial, Swedish, Russian, Prussian, and Bavarian Ambassadors and Ministers, with the French Am- bassador's Secretary; the Right Hon. William Pitt, Mr Rose, Sir Charles Grey, Sir John Skinner, Sir William Buckland, the Hon. Captain Cornwal- lis, and several General Officers. The Levee was over at half past two, after which there was a coun- cil, at which Mr Pitt, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Amherst, the Lord in waiting, and Sir John Skinner, were present; the Council was over at a quarter before four, after which his Majesty re- turned to Kew, to dine with the Queen and Prin- cesses.

Neither the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chan- cellor, Lord Sydney, or Lord Howe attended the levee.

Yesterday at one o'clock their Majesties, with the Princesses Royal and Augusta, in one carriage, arrived at St James's, and after dressing, the draw- ing-room commenced, which was very thinly at- tended. The drawing-room was over at half past four; his Majesty had then short conferences with the Duke of Richmond, Duke of Montague, Mr Pitt, and Mr Dundas, who came away together. Their Majesties, with the Princesses, at a quarter past five, set off for Kew to dinner.

Her Majesty and the Princesses returned from Kew to Windsor this day; there was a levee at St James's, after which the King set off for Wind- sor.

Yesterday two foreign robbers were introduced to their Majesties by the Spanish Ambassador and French Secretary.

The Princesses Royal and Augusta appeared ye- sterday superlatively happy in their restoration to the Court, from which they have been long absent.— We were happy to contemplate the perfect recovery of their Highnesses.

Lord George Gordon is arrived in town from Holland, and is said to be going down to his bro- ther's seat in Scotland, where he will remain till November next.

To the praise of the Duke of Athole, and a large party of the Scots nobility and gentry, with some English gentlemen, be it said, that they are now travelling and sailing along the east coast, islands, and every where, to establish the fisheries, while o- thers of the same rank are rendering themselves ri- diculous at watering places by their low amours and pursuits, degrading to a rational mind.

The party at Sir Peter Burrell's on Monday night, were made happy by the presence of the Prince of Wales;—his Highness had there his first interview with the Princess de Lamballe;—the Duchesse of Devonshire, and the Duchesse of An- caster, with most of the Burrell attachments, were present.

Mr Eden took leave of the Queen yesterday pre- viously to setting off for his embassy at Madrid.

Wednesday the Princess de Lamballe supped with their Majesties at Kew; her Highness was intro- duced by the Duchesse Dowager of Ancastr.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is ar- rived from the Continent; where he has been for these three years. In his own principality of Osnab- burgh, he is esteemed and beloved by his subjects; and in the Electorate of Hanover, where his Royal Highness is First Lord of the Regency, he has se- cured the affections of the people, by his amiable condescension and humanity.

The Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday next. A Council was held on Thursday, when the necessary orders were given for another prorogation of forty days.

Few people will imagine Lord Dunmore is a- bout to commence merchant; yet an entry in his Lordship's name was last week passed at the Cust- om-house for

Five hundred weight of wrought iron.
Ten pounds weight of printed books.
Sundry wearing apparel.

With household furniture, value one thousand pounds; in the Mercury, John Gillespie, per New Providence.

The fact is, the above articles are such as his Lordship will have occasion for during a short re- sidence which he is going to make at New Provi- dence, as Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Yesterday morning the purser of the Ganges ar- rived at the India House, with the agreeable intel- ligence of that ship's safe arrival off the Isle of Wight.

Sailed from Bengal, the 25th of February,—ar- rived at St Helena the 24th of May,—failed from thence the 2d of June—where she left the Pigot, Pitt, and Lord North, with two more ships.

Passengers by the Ganges are—Colonel and Mrs Elphinstone, Major and Mrs Cook, Captain and Mrs Wood, Captains Thomson and Lloyd, Lieutenants Robinson, Patterson, and Gould; and Mess. Moo- die, Morse, Richie, Harvey, Holcomb, and Es- ton.

The Pitt arrived at the island of St Helena the 1st of June—met the Rodney off the Cape the 14th of May, all well.

This day, at half past twelve o'clock, the purser of the Lord North East Indiaman, Captain Butler, arrived at the East-India house, with the agree- able news of the above ship being safe arrived off the Isle of Wight, from China. She sailed on her outward bound voyage the 26th of April 1786, from Port- mouth.

The Carnatic, Wilson, from China, passed by Portsmouth yesterday for the river.

The following particular account of the ground of the misunderstanding which took place some time since between Prince William Henry and his offi- cers, on board the Pegasus, we shall present to our readers: When the ship lay at Halifax, his Royal Highness having occasion to go on shore, left direc- tions with Mr Schomberg, his first Lieutenant, not to permit any boat to go from the ship; the officers, however, having occasion for some necessary articles from the town, Mr Schomberg thought fit to send a boat, in violation of the Prince's orders, which so exasperated his Highness, that on coming on board he put the first Lieutenant under an arrest. Mr Schomberg being conscious that he had not deviated from his orders with any view of injuring the ser- vice, but merely in compliance with the wishes of his messmates, felt himself extremely hurt at the se- verity of the Royal Captain, and for some time re- fused to be enlarged from his arrest. However, we have the pleasure to say, that matters have been fi- nally arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and harmony again restored on board the Pegasus. It is difficult to say, whether the Prince was more to blame for his warmth, or the first Lieutenant for his indiscretion.

The recent orders of Government, to shorten the bowsprits of all the regular coasting and other vessels not licensed as pleasure yachts, is extremely oppres- sive to a large part of the maritime body of this country, and will be found oppressive and inconve- nient to the public at large, without answering the end for which it was doubtless intended, viz. the further suppression of smuggling. As to the coast- ing traders, there was no necessity for this regulation as far as it respects them, as their tonnage and lading made it impossible for them to fly from the Revenue cutters; nor is there scarce an instance in the Cu- stomhouse books, of any prohibited goods being found on board this description of vessels for more than three years past. The London markets will soon feel the impolicy of this act; for it will now be next to an impossibility, in light winds, that fish can reach Billingsgate market *secret*, much less else-

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The different kinds of craft which reached the port of London in two tides, will not now be able to do it in four; so that double expence of freightage of corn and other various articles, must necessarily be laid ultimately on the consumer; and all this under the ridiculous idea of preventing the smugglers from carrying so much sail, who laugh at the ineffectual operation; as by occasionally letting an out-rigger bawling in addition, they can set a flying-jib of any dimensions, and thus carry more canvas than ever.

The very great success of the Whale Fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits, cannot fail of giving every well-wisher of the maritime interest of this country the most heart-felt satisfaction; and more so, when we reflect that this trade was, but a few years since, wholly engrossed by Holland, and is now become the second best nursery for seamen; as such, there is no doubt but Government will consider it an object worthy of every encouragement.

The resolution adopted by the Stock Exchange on Monday, to fix up the names of those principals as defaulters, that have left their Brokers, without settling their differences, is thunder to the ears of many great men, and will probably be the means of many paying their differences who never intended it, was it not for the fear of their names being disgraced, by being fixed on the Black Board.

A few days ago Mrs Inebald went to the Bank, to make a little purchase in the stocks: Before she had been at home two hours, the following distich was sent to her:

An Author buying Stock!—a thing so rare—
You are the only proof that—Such things are.

The French brokers have been playing the same game in Paris, as their brethren of 'Change-alley here, but not having the same back of credulity to draw upon, the game has not been quite so high; enough however to have occasioned about half a dozen lame ducks.

The whole of the fluctuation of the French funds during the late game of war, have not been above two per cent.

We are informed from good authority, says a morning paper, that notwithstanding the last Dutch mail contained an assurance that the King of Prussia had not given the smallest orders for the movement of any part of his troops, a column of 16,000 men has entered Maestricht, to prevent the French troops forming a junction with the Dutch patriotic army; while a second column of 16,000 Prussians have absolutely marched to the assistance of the Prince of Orange, who has formed the determined resolution of proceeding immediately into the province of Holland, where he intends to act, at once, with firmness and vigour, as the only probable means left that is any way likely to terminate the present unhappy dissensions. What the result of these movements may be, a few days will discover.

The Dutch faction has certainly sent four ships of the line to the East Indies, to guard their spice islands. This we give upon the most authentic information; and the motive assigned for this proceeding is, that it was feared, had the islands been left unguarded, they might have been taken by the English, and made the condition for the Prince of Orange's restoration to the States.

Notwithstanding the various accounts we have had, of the fleet of men of war in Brest harbour, with their names, &c, we can now assure the public, on the credit of a gentleman of the first character in the mercantile line, who left Brest not above a week ago, that there is but one guardship and one frigate in that harbour, and that no fleet has failed or was preparing to fail.

During the above gentleman's stay at Brest, where he has been for this month last past, an order came down one day from Paris to the First Commissioner, which gave rise to a report of a fleet being ordered to be got ready immediately; but the next day another express arrived, which proved the report to be entirely groundless.

Dr Storer, late physician to the Nabob of Arcot, arrived in the last ships from India; and Dr Jodrel, lately appointed in his room, is to sail on board the Ranger for Madras directly.

The Ranger has been delayed till the arrival of the Talbot and others, in order to render the dispatches more complete. They are now all made up, and she sails the very first fair wind.

Among the regiments coming home this year are the 29th, 31st, and 34th, from Canada. They are to go to Ireland.

A very curious system of domestic enjoyment is at present practised in the neighbourhood of Soho. A gentleman who returned a few years since from India, without the wealth of a Nabob, but with sufficient, however, to make life comfortable, is so far distinguished by the manners of the East, that though he is married, he actually makes his house a complete *harem*; and what is very extraordinary, with the entire concurrence of his *cara sposa*. The number of his fair associates is confined to six, who all sleep in different beds in the same room. His wife and himself occupy a bed also in the same room, which the other beds surround at equal distances, in a circle; and whenever any tender impulse seizes him, he quits his wife without ceremony, and goes to the favourite of the hour. The most perfect harmony prevails in this singular society, and they all enjoy their domestic repasts together, the husband sitting at one end of the table, his wife at the other, and three of the females on each side. The fair tenants of this mansion, however, enjoy an advantage over the usual inhabitants of similar places in the East, for they are freely permitted to go abroad singly whenever any domestic occasion may require, but the wife constantly attends to guard them from the seductions of the world. Our readers will probably deem this a mere romantic tale, but we have every reason to believe, that it is strictly veritable in every particular; and if we should hear more of the interior regulations of this extraordinary family, we shall certainly communicate the information for the benefit of those favourites of fortune, who may not know how to escape the curse of *ennui* in their domestic retirements.

Extra of a letter from Berlin, by Express, July 20.

"Mr Knight, the Secretary of the Marquis de Theulemeyer, his Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary, is just returned from the Hague, and brought with him the original of an answer to the Memorial of his Majesty of the 6th instant; it is said to be highly satisfactory. The troops on their march for Cleves have not however been countermanded, which shows there is but little dependence on the report that affairs were taking a very favourable and pacific turn in the Dutch Provinces. Prince William George Frederick, eldest son of the Prince of Orange, is expected here daily."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, July 17.

"The States of Holland were not long in determining on the answer, proper to be given by them, relative to the Memorial delivered to their Assembly by the Baron de Theulemeyer. That answer, made by a majority of votes, contains in substance:

"That the States are very far from having had any intention to be wanting in the respect and regard due to the sister of his Prussian Majesty; but that motives grounded on the preservation of the public tranquillity, had not permitted that her Royal Highness should be allowed to advance further in the Province, until there should be no more reason to fear for the tranquillity of the city: That they could not conceive in what sense the name of an attempt could be given to that event, and still less how it could be required that they should punish their Commissioners for an affair which their duty, and the support of the dignity of their Sovereign Assembly, had required they should approve."

"This answer was sent directly to Berlin. The Equestrian Body would not concur in it, nor the five cities that usually vote with it; but the firmness of the Patriotic cities had its effect nevertheless. The Stadtholderian party did not fail, on that occasion, to make their utmost efforts to stir up the populace, by repeating every where, that an army of 60,000 Prussians were on their march against the Province of Holland; but the good order maintained by the garrison, has kept the people within the bounds of duty. Hitherto the advices from Berlin do not announce any movements so considerable. However, we expect some ostensible step, unless France should find means to calm the first moments of heat. In this uncertainty, Holland is raising troops, and will soon be able to make head against her enemies."

"On a rumour spread yesterday, that the Prince's army was diminished by one detachment, which had taken the route to Gorcum; a body of about 200 Patriots left Utrecht to enter the said city; they are to be joined on the road by several other detachments of free corps, and they hope to cover the said city, if it be so, that the troops of Amsterdam are really gone there."

"This morning we had advice, that the regiment of Dundas, cantoned at Nieuwerhuis, has lost many men, who have deserted to the army of Aristocrats; a detachment of 130 patriots is set out to replace the runaways, who are said to be 70 in number."

"The Commission of Wooden Footwear with General Kyffel and the Rhingrave of Salm, are preparing a plan of attack, which will take place, it is thought, as soon as some corps can be completed, which will be before long."

"A detachment of the garrison of the Hague has been sent to Delft, to keep the peace there, but especially to guard the important magazine that is in the said city."

EDINBURGH.

The Lady of Captain William Lockhart, of the Royal Navy, was this morning safely delivered of a son and heir at her house in George's Square.

John Erskine of Dun, Esq; died at Dun on 27th instant.

The Margaret and Ann of Leith, Alexander Comb master, is arrived at Oporto.

Yesterday, agreeable to the appointment of Presbytery, his Majesty's proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, was read in all the churches of this city, where it had not formerly been read, accompanied with suitable exhortations by the respective ministers.

If the present well-directed efforts for preferring public decency and preventing licentiousness, do not slacken by time and inattention, we may soon expect to see Sunday resemble, in some degree, a day of public worship—and this will be one of the happy novelties of the times.

His Grace the Duke of Athol, with his suite, left the Isle of Man on Friday last. During his stay there, (since the 5th) all ranks of people united in giving their noble visitor that welcome and reception which his politeness, affability, and great attention to the public good so much entitle him to. His numerous entertainments have been in a style of great elegance, and particularly the ball his Grace gave on Thursday se'ennight, which was the most brilliant ever seen in the Isle of Man.

Tuesday, arrived at Liverpool the John, Cowan, from Greenland, with 129 casks blubber, the produce of 6 fish, and 185 seals.

On Tuesday, arrived at Liverpool, the Margaret, Captain Flanagan, from Bourdeaux, with 487 hogheads 16 cases claret, 97 pipes brandy, &c. She is the first vessel since the commencement of the Commercial Treaty.

Extra of a letter from Newcastle, July 28.

"Within these fourteen days past, we have had very showery weather, which has kept the hay harvest much back; but we do not hear of any material damage done to the corn."

"On Tuesday morning, owing to the sudden heavy rain, the arch, or conduit, under a wagon-way bridge over the rivulet a little above Newburn, was choked up by the quantity of rubbish brought down by the water, and being unable to free its way through the arch, carried away the bridge; and in its course to the Tyne, swept two mills, and the

millers' houses from the ground, with all the furniture, &c. &c. and we are sorry to add, two persons lost their lives thereby."

Last week arrived at Hull from Greenland, The Diana, Clifford, with 182 butts oil and blubber, and 4 tons fins, the produce of 10 whales and 230 seals—Mary, Turnbull, with 200 butts oil and blubber, and 3 tons fins, the produce of five fish and 13 seals—Caroline, Gee, with 118 butts oil and blubber, and 12 tons fins, the produce of 7 whales and 27 seals—Young Richard, Jubb, with 150 butts oil and blubber, and 3 tons fins, the produce of 4 whales and 70 seals—Gibraltar, Wray, with 200 butts oil and blubber, and 21 tons fins, the produce of 3 whales, and 1400 seals—Sarah and Elizabeth, Dewitt, with 140 butts oil and blubber, and 13 tons fins, the produce of 6 whales and 265 seals—Fanny, Ray, with 82 butts oil and blubber, and 28 cwt. fins, the produce of 3 whales and 303 seals—Benjamin, Thomson, with 27 double butts, 42 single butts, 19 puncheons oil and blubber, and 35 cwt. fins, the produce of 4 whales, 13 seals, and 1 bear—and Ranger, Potts, with 173 butts oil and blubber, and 3 tons fins, the produce of 6 whales, 59 seals, and 2 sea-horses."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LETTER II.

S I R,

MY former letter having stated the destructive effects of an open trade with France, I shall, in this, endeavour to point out a few of the causes thereof.

France being a country of natural, and Britain of artificial produce, how can any Treaty of Commerce between them be said to be founded upon the principle of reciprocity? The manufactures, or artificial produce of Britain, say the Ministry, when set in opposition to the natural produce of France, will fully compensate us for every import of wine, brandy, &c. from that country. This position, however, has been contradicted by the effects of every Commercial Treaty between the two kingdoms. I must, therefore, be allowed to treat it as the language of inexperience, if not of folly.

France is a rich, powerful, manufacturing kingdom as well as Britain; and the Treaty, so far as it imposes countervailing duties upon the manufactures of each country, when imported into the other, may be said, with some degree of propriety, to be founded in reciprocity. Our pottery, woollens, &c. sent to France, might, in some measure, operate payment of their silks, cambrics, laces, &c. sent to Britain. But when, along with the manufactures, the natural produce of each country is also imported, and taken into the account, the balance must instantly preponderate in favour of France; for we have no equivalent to her brandies, her wines, her oils, and vinegars. From this cause alone, the evil of a free trade with France is evident. We greedily import these luxuries, on account of their superior qualities, while we have no equivalent to return. The balance, of course, is paid in specie, which occasions that drain complained of in my former letter—a

rifle from a free trade between the kingdoms, so long as the course of nature shall remain the same.

It is idle in us to boast, that the superior excellence of our manufactures is an equivalent to their natural produce. Granting that we really have this boasted supereminence in manufacture, our possession of it may be but momentary. We may be rivalled in it by other countries, even by France herself. It is liable, from a thousand accidents, to decay in Britain, while the natural produce of France must eternally remain the same. From what follows, the reader perhaps may be convinced, that our hopes of an equivalent from this excellence of our manufactures, are highly delusive.

At the second reading of the Treaty, the Ministerial phalanx contended, that it was founded upon the broad basis of reciprocity, by permitting the import of the products and manufactures of the two kingdoms into each other, upon payment of equalizing duties. Their leader, Mr Pitt, in the warmth of his eloquence, carried the matter a great deal further—"Our manufactures," says he, "by this Treaty, shall find their way over the whole extent of the French dominions.—We shall be enabled on our part to supply the necessities, the conveniences, and even the luxuries of twenty-two millions of French subjects; while France, on her part, can only minister to the wants of eleven millions," that being the computed number in Great Britain and Ireland.—Let us try to reduce Mr Pitt's theory into practice.

The British taxes amount on an average to about 31. and those of the French to about 15 s. per head.—In Britain, the wages of labour, in manufacturing towns, may be rated at 15 d. per day.—In France, these wages do not exceed 5 d. per day. From these facts, it is almost needless to infer, that France is the most favourable spot for manufactures. The wages of labour being higher in England than in France; it follows, of indisputable consequence, that the price of manufactures must also be higher. Accordingly we see, that a yard of our best English broad cloth cannot be purchased here under 18 s. while an equal quantity of the best French cloth, worn by their Noblesse, and equal, if not superior in quality to ours, can be purchased there for 13 s. 4 d. Our manufactures in laddery, wrought iron, manufactured cotton, and almost every other article of export, bear a price proportionally high. Even our rates of water-carriage, exceed theirs in a considerable degree. To this high price of the British manufactures when we add freight, insurance, and the countervailing duties of 10 and 15 per cent, imposed upon them in France, as stipulated by the Treaty, it seems impossible in the nature of things, that our commodities can effectually find their way to the French market. No excellence in the fabric can ever atone for such a disproportion in the price. Under such circumstances as these, where is the probability of our gaining a market for the supply of

twenty-two millions of people in France? Do they not rather afford a presumption, that the French may be able, in time, not only to drive us out of their market, but even to rival us at home and with foreign nations? It has already been seen, that, in the price of labour alone, the French artisan has 300 per cent in his favour. To an advantage of this magnitude a countervailing duty of 10 per cent. is but a wretched defence. If Mr Pitt was uninformed of these circumstances, his ignorance as a minister is below our contempt. If he knew of them, and yet deduced consequences from them which he must have known could never follow, his want of candour may be attended with such destruction to the nation, as the united labours of him and his coadjutors can never compensate.

It is a fact too well known to be doubted in this country, that the French are exerting every nerve in favour of their manufactures and commerce. They are supported by the public purse of the nation;—encouraged by the king, by the ministry, by every person of ability and distinction. The great and rapid advances which they of consequence are making in every species of manufacture in which we excel, leaves us little to hope for a market in France, but much to fear from a rivalry at home.

In our Commercial Treaty with Ireland, countervailing duties, similar to those of the present Treaty, were proposed to be laid upon many articles of Irish produce and manufacture, with a view to protect similar articles, the produce and manufacture of the sister kingdom. While this important question was debating, Mr Eden, our celebrated negotiator, shone forth with distinguished brilliancy in the House of Commons. He there powerfully contended, that countervailing duties of 10 per cent. were an insufficient protection against the Irish; that the lowness of their taxes, and cheapness of their labour, were more than an equivalent to them; that they would undersell us both at home and abroad; and our manufactures and trade would at once be ruined, unless the proposed duties were considerably augmented. The eloquence of Mr Eden, and his side of the house, prevailed; and we then denied to an humble friend what we now grant to a powerful enemy.

That we may see the impropriety of granting to France what we refused to Ireland, let us look but for a moment at the state of the two countries. Are not the French more industrious than the Irish are? Are they not also more rich? Are they not farther advanced in the knowledge of every species of manufacture in which we excel? Is not the passage across the English, as short and less dangerous than that across the Irish channel? Are not the manufactures and trade of France promoted and protected by the public laws, by the public purse, by every favour in the power of the Sovereign to bestow; while those of Ireland are not only wilfully neglected by government, but fettered by the invidious laws of a jealous sister? Are not the taxes and prices of labour, as may be seen in the preceding part of this letter, much lower in France than in Ireland? In short, in no one point of view will the state of the two countries bear the least comparison together; and yet Mr Eden, the celebrated patriot, who persuaded us that a duty of ten per cent. was an injury

friend, now persuades us, that the same duty is perfectly sufficient against the rivalry of a powerful enemy. How shall he and his employers in the ministry; nay, how shall the Parliament, and the nation at large, reconcile this gross inconsistency?

From these considerations it will require no great degree of penetration to foresee, that either this nation must be blind to her interest, and long-suffering in her patience, or that the French Treaty must have a very short existence.

I am, &c. X. Y. Z.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, July 28, 8 o'clock, P. M.	57	29.47
Sunday, — 29 — A. M.	63	29.3
— 8 — P. M.	61	29.3
Monday, — 30 — A. M.	62	29.3

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

July 30. Glasgow, Greig, from London, with goods.
Star, Ritchie, from St David's, with coals.
Brothers, Thomson, from Malden, with plank & bark.
Mayflower, Robertson, from Arundale, with ditto.
One sloop with coals.

SAILING.

Mercury, Muir, for Borrowstounness, with goods.
Mary Ross, Bruce, for M'Duff, with ditto.
Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with ditto.

Public Duties.—Fife-shire.

As there is still a considerable arrear on the taxes due the 31st April last, by this county for Windows, Servants, carriages and Horses, Intimation is hereby made, that attendance will be given at the house of Mr John Stevenson writer in Copar, on Thursday the 1d, Friday the 3d, and Saturday the 4th of August next, to receive payment of these duties. And as the Collector must positively settle the whole of these taxes with the Receiver-general on the 4th August next, he will be laid under the disagreeable necessity of commencing actions, and levying triple duties from every person in arrear, without distinction.

July 30. 1787.

Lands in Linlithgow,

AND A LODGING IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 10th day of August next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

THE Lands of CARRIBER, called WESTER CARRIBER, with the Mills and Mill Lands thereto belonging, with the Tineas, Parsonage, and Vicarage, lying within the parish and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, pleasantly situated upon the river Avon, about a mile above Linlithgow bridge, and within two measured miles of the town of Linlithgow. These lands consist of 221 Scots acres or thereabouts, all inclosed, and subdivided into twenty-two inclosures upwards of twenty-five years ago, with belts of planting between most of the inclosures; and large banks of wood well advanced. The yearly money rent is 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. and 32 bolls of oat meal, from which falls to be deducted 1 l. 3 s. 1 d. 8-12ths of minister's stipend, and 2 l. Sterling of feu-duty. John Bell, tenant in these lands, will show the boundaries. And ALSO, that LODGING, being the third, fourth, and attic stories of that House Tenement of Land, fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, over the entry to the Writer's Court, with two large cellars, one of which divided with catcombs. This lodging is just now completely painted and papered, and may be entered to immediately.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of William Young, writer, Dunbar's Close, Edinburgh.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of JOHN EDMOND Merchant
in St Andrew's.
THAT upon the application of George and Ernst Wolfe and Company of London, merchants, and Thomas Cranston writer to the signet, their commissioner and attorney, Creditors of the said John Edmond to the extent required by the Statute, the Lords of Council and Session were pleased, on the 28th July instant, to sequestrate the said John Edmond's whole real and personal estate, wherever situated; and they appointed the Creditors to meet at St Andrew's, within the house of David Alexander vintner there, on Tuesday the 14th day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate. And the said Lords further ordained the petitioning Creditors immediately to advertise the sequestration so awarded against the said John Edmond, and the time and place appointed for the meeting of his Creditors, to chuse an interim factor, in terms of the Statute.
Of all which notice is hereby given accordingly by the said George and Ernst Wolfe and Company, and their attorney, the petitioning Creditors.
Edinburgh, 30th July 1787.

First Notice—First Term.
IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Gleason Gray at Touch, as factor on the sequestrated estate, real and personal of Hugh Seton of Touch, Esq; with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against ALEXANDER STEWART of Invermayle and his Creditors, the Lord Ankerbury, Ordinary, by his interlocutor dated the 26th day of July 1787, nominated Lord Brasfield of course to rank the Creditors, and assigned the 14th day of November next, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively, against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term; with certification, as in a Reduction and Improbation; and appointed this notice thereof to be given, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

To be SOLD by private bargain,
THE ESTATE of Wester Softlaw,
within one mile and a half of Kelfo, in the parish of Kelfo, and shire of Roxburgh, which consists of 600 acres, all inclosed and subdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high state of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two hundred qualifications. There are two extensive belts of planting along the east and west side, besides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and several clumps and angles in other parts of the estate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The estate commands an extensive and rich prospect of the lower part of Tiviotdale, and the country on both sides of the Tweed, from Melrose to Berwick.

The mansion-house, situated in the centre, contains drawing-room, dining room, breakfast parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; besides rooms for servants, with cellars, milk-house, larder, and other conveniences. There is also a coach-house, stables for twenty four horses, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurseries, well stocked with fruit-trees, shrubs, &c. Likewise, on the west side of the estate, there is a farm-house, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the east side, a smith's shop, and two houses fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. These last are situated on the turnpike road from Kelfo to Newcastle, in a proper situation for seating. All the houses and offices, being new built, are in good repair.
The grieve at Softlaw will show the lands, and whoever chuses to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.
There are to be sold by public roup, within the house of Thomas Knox in Lochreilly, upon Monday the 23rd of August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

LANDS of MILL-TOWN of INCHOALL, lying in the parish of Ballynagry and shire of Fife.
This is a most convenient small possession of betwixt five and six acres of exceeding good land, with a large dwelling house and offices. It is well supplied with water, and there is coal and lime in the neighbourhood.
James Wilkie, one of the tenants, will show the premises; and for further particulars enquiry may be made at Robert Beaton, Esq; of Pitcairney, or John Syme writer, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

By Adjournment.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th of August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.
The HOUSE and SMITH'S SHOP, with the Yard adjoining thereto on the south side of the road leading by the back of the Canonate, possessed by Mr James Clark farmer at the Repository, on a tack current till Whit Sunday 1795, at the yearly rent of L. 13 0 0
Also, at the head of the Pleasance, the following SUBJECTS, paying the yearly feu-duties after mentioned, viz.
The Park called Eastfield, or Hunters Park, L. 49 0 0
Robert Murray's tenement of land, 3 ft 6
Joseph Mack's ditto, 2 ft 4
William Walker's ditto, 1 ft 0
57 1 10
L. 70 1 10

N. B. For the encouragement of officers, the fees will be set up at twenty years purchase, and the purchaser to have the benefit arising from the entries of the vassals.
The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; to whom any person intending to make a private bargain may apply.

Parts of the Estate of Middlebie.
TO be SOLD by public roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 2d August 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.
These PARTS of the ESTATE of MIDDLEBIE, in the parish of Middlebie, and county of Dumfriesshire, viz. Darglaw-hill, Scotchgrove, Potdown, Walls, Peatknows, Middlebie Mill, and two Farms called the East and West Canons.
These lands, containing altogether 1030 acres, or thereabouts, situated in a pleasant part of the country, are of an excellent soil, and capable of great improvement; of which they have the means within themselves; for, within these few months, a valuable lime quarry has been discovered in the grounds, which may be wrought by the proprietor, upon payment of surface-damages, that right having been reserved in the lease. And there is great reason to believe, that coal may be found in the lands.
The present free rent, payable by good tenants, on current tacks, is about 270 l. Sterling. The whole houses and offices on the different farms have, at very great expence, been lately rebuilt or repaired.
The estate was surveyed by a gentleman of great skill, in the year 1776, and was then valued by him at 9649 l. Sterling; but, for the encouragement of purchasers, it will now be exposed at 6300 l.
The rent-roll, current leases, conditions of roup, and progress of writs, will be seen in the hands of Messrs Campbell and Gibson, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh; and for further particulars, application may be made to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

Money Wanted to Borrow.
AT Lammas next, on heritable security, TEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, in one or two sums of 5000 l. each, at 4 per cent interest.
For particulars, apply to William McEwan writer, Nicolson's Buildings, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

Lands in Linlithgowshire TO BE SOLD.
THE Lands of MOSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, all lying contiguous, upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Whiteburn, nineteen miles west from Edinburgh. They consist of above 200 English acres, all arable, holding of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty, and all inclosed with hedge and ditch. The rent when laid in lease, was above 200 l. Sterling. Upon the premises there is a small Mansion, of six fire rooms, with proper offices, most agreeably situated, at a proper distance from the high road, commanding a pleasant view of the country, and surrounded with a considerable quantity of old and young planting, in a thriving condition. There are several fens of coal in the ground which were never wrought. The lands can be improved at a cheap rate, as there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.
The purchaser may enter to the possession of the whole lands at Martinmas next; and if he chuses, may retain two thirds of the price.
For particulars enquire at Mr John Johnston, writer in Bathgate; or James Forman writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds will be seen.
Henry Mills at Blackburn-bridge, adjoining to the lands, will show them.

Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Friday the 10th day of August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.
The LANDS of WESTER KINCAPLE, alias NEWTONS NEYDIE, and FISHING thereof upon the water of Eden; the LANDS of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, and the FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands after mentioned, all lying in the parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife, in the following lots:
I. The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE, alias NEWTONS NEYDIE, and FISHING thereof, lying within two miles and a half of St Andrews, and three miles and an half of Cupar, and pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Eden. These lands are at present divided into two farms, called the Easter and Wester Newtons of Nydie. The Easter Farm, consisting of about 120 acres of arable land, is at present in the proprietor's own possession, and may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next. The Wester Farm consists of about 115 acres of arable land, and 60 acres of muir or thereby, and is possessed by James Fleming.
II. The Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, which likewise lie within two miles and an half of St Andrews, and three miles and an half of Cupar. The lands of Easter Clatto consist of 122 acres or thereby, and are at present possessed by Patrick Laito or his substitute. The Tongues of Clatto, and part of Bonfield, consist of about 123 acres of arable land, and 41 acres of muir, or thereby, and are possessed by James Grieve. The remainder of Bonfield, and the Poffle of Strickinness, are possessed by Thomas and William Aiklen, Thomas Wilson, and others.
III. The following FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands of Poffle of Strickinness, viz.
David Duffart, L. 1 8 4
Robert Aiklen, 1 6 8
David Aiklen, 2 3 4
Robert Richards, 0 0 6
L. 4 18 10

The above lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior. The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, tacks, and a plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Innes clerk to the signet, to whom, or to for further information may apply.

Lands in Berwickshire.
TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th of August next, at six o'clock afternoon.
THE FOLLOWING LANDS,
Parts of the estate of AYTONWALL, either in one lot, or in three following, as purchasers may incline, viz.
LOT I.—The Lands of Aytonwall, Westfield, and Welltower, all contiguous farms, and presently possessed by John Cockburn at the rent of 571 l. Sterling, besides kaim.
LOT II.—The Lands of Cocklaw, possessed by Thomas Brodie, at a rent of 307 l.—The Lands of Chesham, possessed by Mrs Martin, at 161 l. 12 s.—The Lands of Cairnchester, whereof one part is possessed by Peter Brodie, at 121 l. and the other by William Lyle, at 90 l. 19 s. 6 d.—The total rent of the farms in this lot is 674 l. 11 s. 6 d. besides kaim.
LOT III.—The Lands of Laverocklaw, in the natural possession of the proprietor. This lot, containing from 200 to 250 acres, which are already improved, inclosed, and at present in pasture, and upwards of 350 acres more, very fit for improvement, and on which any purchaser can begin to improve immediately, will not be sold unless one or other of the two first lots, which are under lease to good tenants, be first disposed of.
The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued; and the public burdens are very moderate.
The lands in the first lot lie within two measured miles of Eyemouth, and seven of Berwick. The lands of the other lot lie a little more than one mile from Eyemouth, and five from Berwick. And the lands in the third lot, about three miles from Eyemouth. The lands in lots II and III are in excellent order, and completely inclosed; and there are such clauses in the leases as oblige the tenants to keep and leave them in a state of improvement. The soil of the whole lands is remarkably good. The houses upon the farms are in perfect good repair, and have been lately built at a very considerable expence.
A coal of very good quality has been lately discovered in the lands of Lamberton, which adjoin to the lands in lot III; and those who are judges have not the least doubt that the same coal runs through the lands of Aytonwall, which, as well as from their convenient situation for country sale, must very much increase the value of that property. At any rate, a coal being discovered already in the very neighbourhood, must be a great advantage to a purchaser.
The first lot stands valued in the cess-books at 617 l. 19 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Scots of valued rent, whereas 568 l. 9 s. 9 d. 6-12ths holds of the Crown, and 44 l. 9 s. 7 d. of a subject. Lot II stands valued at 781 l. 8 s. 9 d.; and lot III, at 100 l. Scots; so that the two last lots together can enable the purchaser to make two votes. The valuation of all the three lots is 1452 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths Scots; holding of the Crown, and 44 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots of a subject; and the quantity of lands in the whole is about 2000 acres.
The proprietor, in the view of a sale, has taken the tenants bound by their leases to allow the purchaser to take into his own possession, upon a value to be fixed by arbiters, as much ground as may be required for a house and policy; and there are large thriving plantations of trees on each of the lots.
The articles of roup, and progress of writs, which is clear, will be seen, by applying to Messrs Campbell and Gibson, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh, who will inform as to other particulars.
Robert Thompson, the factor at Aytonwall, will show the lands.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
THE Lands and Estate of FISH-WICK, consisting of above 1200 acres, all arable and completely inclosed, lying along the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Hutton, and shire of Berwick, and within six miles of the town of Berwick.
For particulars, apply to Andrew Mackenzie, writer to the signet.

Sale of Lands in Fife.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramsay's), Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE Lands and Estate of STRATHAIRLY, lying within the parish of Largo, and county of Fife, consisting of about 256 acres, conform to survey. The gross rent presently paid by the tenants is 230 l. 8 s. 7 d. Sterling, including a considerable quantity of virtual converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per boll.
The public burdens amount to 9 l. 11 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being deducted from the foreaid gross rent, there remains of free rent 220 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling.
This estate is delightfully situated, of a fourth exposure, along the sea coast, rich and fertile as any lands in Fife; having also every article for improvement on itself, coal, sea-ware for kelp or manure, shell, sand, &c. There is a mansion-house, offices, pigeon-house, and garden, which, with some acres of ground, are at present in the natural possession of the proprietor, and may be entered into immediately.
These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 819 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. They are extremely low rented, having been under long leases; but as some of these expire very soon, a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, from the uncommon goodness of the soil, and many local advantages.
The progress of writs, and title-deeds of the estate, together with a plan, survey, and rental, may be seen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and such as incline a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodfar at Leven, who will give orders to show the lands.

Sale of Heithat and Brandriggs, IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Isaac Mollinder, vintner in Locherby, on Friday the 17th day of August next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve afternoon.
The Five-mark Lands of HEITHAT and BRANDRIGGS, lying within the parish of Hutton, and shire of Dumfries. They are situated in a pleasant country, very extensive, and capable of great improvement, containing 400 Scots acres, whereof about 80 are arable; of an exceeding good soil, and the remaining 320 acres excellent pasture ground. The lands lie within five or six miles of two different limestone quarries, and about the same distance from Locherby and Ecclefechan, both market towns, through which the turnpike road passes, and about two-thirds of the lands are inclosed with a stone dyke.
The present rent is 90 l. but a considerable rise may be expected, as the tack is expired.
Further information may be got by applying to George Graham of Grahamhall, and the tenant will show the grounds.
The progress of writs, which is clear, the rental, and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of John Gordon and Alexander Abercromby, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom proposals may be made for a private bargain, which they have power to conclude, between and the day of sale.

PERTH-SHIRE.
TO be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon.
THE LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and certain other tray, and Glenisla.
These lands will be exposed in whole or in the following Lots:
1st, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the parish of Alyth, consisting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extensive and improvable pasture, of about 170 acres, and a considerable oak-wood. There are many desirable situations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Isla, and there is mail in the near neighbourhood.
2^{do}, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creechies in the parish of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyall, Piddrey, Kinkedley, and Galdwell, with their pertinents, in the parish of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extensive pasture, containing many hundred acres.
3th, The Lands of TULLIERGUS and HILLLOCK, in the parish of Bendocho, consisting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of pasture grounds.
4th, MIDDLE DRIMMY, situated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Mossend and Alnabuih in the parish of Rattray, consisting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 162 acres of pasture-ground.
5th, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including also the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premises consist of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of pasture and muir grounds, upon which are very extensive and thriving young plantations, together also with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the salmon-fishing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for some miles forms the eastern boundary of these estates, all lying in the said parish of Blairgowrie.
The situation of Newton is particularly desirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Isla, and Ericht, on the banks of which last there are natural woods, and many picturesque scenes. Every kind of sport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the road finishing for salmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.
There is a considerable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extensive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be established; as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a small expence; and there are several populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The house is a substantial old house, lately repaired; and at a small expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.
6th, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and superiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterhall and Craighead, lying in the parish of Alyth; as also, the lands of Drumflogies or Drumheads, lying in the parish of Glenisla, and shire of Forfar.
These lands consist of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of pasture grounds, besides the owner's interest as proprietor in and superior of the Forest of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of pasture, muir, and heath grounds, abounding in game, and well adapted for sheep farms.
All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Most of the farms are in a state of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of mail, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a post town.
For particulars apply to Mr Grame clerk to the signet, Nicolson's Square, in whose hands surveys and rental-rolls of the premises may be seen.
The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will show the lands.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tentative-Town of Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 22d day of August 1787, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands of Nether Ardardane
Macaulay, alias GEILSTON, extending to a four merk land of old extent, with the Spittal, commonly called Hillyer of Bridgend, and the pasture and grazing of six cows, and one mare with a foal, in the community of twelve-merk land of Ardardane Macaulay, and the fishing of the year of Nether Ardardane in the water of Clyde, with the whole planting and policy thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Cardross, dukedom and late regality of Lennox, and shire of Dumbarton.
There is a good commodious House upon the ground, and complete set of offices, with a bathing-house. The natural beauties of this estate, and its commanding view of the river and river of Clyde, and the country adjacent, can best be described by those who examine the whole with attention. John McRobb, servant at Geilston, will show the premises.
And also, SIX RODS of LAND or thereby, in the BROMELAW-CROFT of Glasgow, whereof three rods lie from east to west upon Clyde, and the other three rods, run from south to north, and lie upon the south side of the road leading to Anderston.
And also, an ANNUAL RENT or Feu-Duty of five pounds Scots, payable yearly forth of a tenement, formerly two barns, sometime belonging to Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, lying within the Stable-green post of Glasgow.
For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson, writer there.
N. B. The day of sale of the houses in Stockwell and Argyle's Street, which belonged to Mr Thomas Donald, will be afterwards advertised.

Sale of Lands near Edinburgh.
TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE LANDS of GORGIE-MILL, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh, consisting of about 18 English acres, part of which is presently under a printfield.
These lands are pleasantly and conveniently situated, within two miles of the City of Edinburgh, upon the great road leading to Glasgow; and the whole are completely inclosed and subdivided. Upon a part of the lands, there is some very thriving planting.
There is a convenient Mansion-house upon the premises, and a garden in good order, well stocked with young fruit trees of the best kinds.
The lands yield of free yearly rent, 740 l. Sterling, hold of a subject superior for payment of 1 s. Sterling of feu-duty; and the entry of every singular succession is taxed to 10 l. Sterling.
For particulars, application may be made to James Hay, at Mr Tod's, writer to the signet, George Square, who will show the title-deeds, rental, and conditions of lease; and any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, may treat with him, or John Hay, Esq; of Hopes, by Handwriting. John McNab, gardener, will show the lands and boundaries.

SALE OF LANDS
In Kinross and Fife-shires.
TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th of August next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.
The Lands and Estate of BLAIR, the Lands of KILNAIRD, LICHENDAD, and DOWHILL, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage; together with the feu-duties and superiorities of Dowhill-mill, Cleith-mill, the lands of Nisrington and others near the church of Cleith, all lying in the parish of Cleith, and shire of Kinross. Also, the lands of WOODEND, BLAIRNBATHIE, and CRAIGENCAT, with the teinds thereof, in the parishes of Bath and Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.
The whole lands lie contiguous, and consist of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 English acres; whereof 184 Scots acres, or 2178 English acres, are thereby, are inclosed, including the plantations. There is also a prospect of these undivided communities, whereof a considerable part will fall to this estate.
The present free rent, after deducting ministers stipend schoolmasters salaries, and a small feu-duty payable to the abbey of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; and there are two life-tenants upon the termination of which considerable rise of rent may be expected.
The plantations upon this estate are remarkably thriving and extensive, and are so disposed as to produce timber from all directions, and at same time to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament. They were valued in 1774, by a person of undoubted skill, at 924 l. 17 s. 8 d. when there was only 327 Scots acres planted. They were also valued in 1786, by another person of great experience and knowledge at 12,857 l. 14 s. when there was upwards of 500 Scots or 630 English acres planted. They consist chiefly of oaks; and there is also a great variety of all other kinds of fruit-trees and of larches, and all the different kinds of pines and fir, and of American and other foreign plants.—At the time of the last valuation, there existed 823,730 trees (whereof there are fully 170,000 oaks) which, at the price put upon them, is only at the rate of 34 d. per tree over-head, though there are many of them from 40 to 80 years old, which the valuator reckons fit for immediate sale, at the value of 3287 l. These 500 acres make no part of the rental, but value being totally estimated into that of the plantations.
The situation of the place is exceedingly convenient, the turnpike-road from Queensferry by Kinross to Perth passes through the villages of Killy-bridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the estate. It is distant twenty miles from Edinburgh, ten from North Queen's Ferry, five from Kinross, and twenty from Perth; and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.
The extensive improvements made on this estate have been by inclosing and planting. The agricultural part has been undertaken to any extent; there is consequently good room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood. The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinross-shire, and one in Fife. There is an excellent good house, with every sort of convenience and accommodation for a large family. The kitchen garden contains three acres, raised up with terraces, and planted with fruit-trees of all sorts. The fruit-walks are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the best kinds.
Except this garden and the court before the house, there is no expence necessary for keeping as a place; for, though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which serve equally for the purpose of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purposes of walking and riding for pleasure, they are so contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them, or keeping them in order.
There is a bleachfield on this estate, with a bleacher's house, washing-house, drying-house, and every other necessary convenience; and it is supplied at all times with a most abundant spring of water. There is also a distillery adjoining to it; and both the field and the mill have full employment. The villages of Maryburgh and Killy-bridge afford all conveniences that arise from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are so far distant from the house as to cause no inconvenience.
There is plenty of game of all kinds upon the grounds, viz. Grouse or Munrovi, Partridges, Woodcocks, Hares, &c. and the neighbouring Lochs abound with Trout, and all sorts of fresh-water Fish.
For further particulars, enquire at William Leslie writer to the signet, who will show the articles of roup, title-deeds, plans of the estate, and tacks; to whom any proposal for a private bargain may be made.
Robert Bruce at Blair will show the grounds.